

INVENTOR OF THE AIR BRAKE IS DEAD

George Westinghouse Was Head of Companies Employing 50,000 Persons.

MADE FAST TRAINS POSSIBLE

Introduced Saturday Half Holiday—"Great Man of Our Time," Lord Kelvin Called Him.

New York, March 12.—George Westinghouse, a foremost figure in the world of engineering and inventor of the air brake that bears his name, died late today at his residence in this city. Heart disease manifested itself about fifteen months ago and the end came a few hours after it became publicly known that Mr. Westinghouse was seriously ill. He was in his 85th year. Funeral services will take place at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church on Saturday and the burial will be in Woodlawn cemetery.

The boy Westinghouse became an inventor at the age of fifteen, when he produced a rotary engine. Four years later he constructed a device for replacing derailed steam cars. Then when 21 years old he sought the financial backing of the late Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt for his now-famous air brake, perfected after three years of labor.

"Do you mean to tell me you can give a railroad train by wind?" demanded the commodore.

"Well, yes, inasmuch as air is wind, I suppose you are right," spoke the youth. "I have no time to waste on fools," said the commodore, thus abruptly terminating the interview.

Westinghouse sought and found capital elsewhere, manufactured his invention and made high speed possible on railroads, revolutionizing traffic systems and inaugurating a notable era of railway development.

GENIUS WAS VARIED.

The main Westinghouse did not confine his genius to railroading. For half a century he continued to make other contributions to electrical as well as engineering advancement. His inventions and improvements had to do with railway signaling; the development of the alternating current system for electric lighting and power, devices for safety and for economically conveying natural gas over long distances and using it for industrial and domestic fuel; air springs for motor vehicles of all kinds; and a geared turbine system for the propulsion of ships, developed in collaboration with the late Admiral George W. Melville, U. S. N., and John H. Macpherson.

In return for his many achievements, the highest honors in the gift of the technical societies and institutions of Europe and America were bestowed upon him, European sovereigns conferring distinguished orders. As recently as last December he received from the principal engineering society of Germany the celebrated Grashof gold medal.

CAPITAL TOTALS \$200,000,000.

Mr. Westinghouse founded many manufacturing companies in this country and

VARICOSE VEINS, BAD LEGS, ETC. promptly relieved with inexpensive home treatment. It absolutely removes the pain, swelling, tenderness and discoloration. Full particulars on receipt of stamp. F. YOUNG & SONS, 255 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

CLUBBING LIST.

The Free Press and Other Periodicals at Low Rates to One Address.

The Weekly FREE PRESS can be obtained in combination with other leading periodicals at low rates. To prevent unnecessary correspondence we will state that after the subscription has begun notice of a change of address, or anything concerning the receipt of the other periodicals, should be sent directly to the office of that periodical.

The Weekly FREE PRESS and any one of the following periodicals will be sent to any one address in the United States for one year at the prices annexed.

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Hearth's Dairyman	1.50
Ladies' World	1.50
Livestock Journal (2 years)	1.75
Methodist Recorder	1.50
McClure's Magazine	2.10
Metropolitan Magazine	2.10
Mirror and Farmer	1.50
Modern Priscilla	1.50
Munsie's Magazine	2.40
National Magazine	1.75
New York World (3 times a week)	1.75
New England Homestead	1.25
Outlook	3.85
Popul Electricity and The World's Advance	2.00
Practical Dairyman (New York)	1.75
Poultry Husbandry	1.25
Review of Reviews	3.00
Rural New Yorker	2.00
Scientific American	2.65
Scraper's	3.75
St. Nicholas	3.50
Table Talk	1.50
Woman's Home Companion	2.25
World's Work	2.75

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Subscribers may have more than one paper from this clubbing list. Always send a stamp for reply when asking about this as we do this work at no profit to accommodate our subscribers.

LOSING HOPE WOMAN VERY ILL

Finally Restored To Health By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



Bellevue, Ohio.—"I was in a terrible state before I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. My back ached until I thought it would break, I had pains all over me, nervous feelings and periodic troubles. I was very weak and losing hope of ever being well and strong. After taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I improved rapidly and today am a well woman. I cannot tell you how happy I feel and I cannot say too much for your Compound. Would not be without it in the house if it cost three times the amount."—Mrs. CHAS. CHAPMAN, R. F. D. No. 7, Bellevue, Ohio.

Woman's Precious Gift.

The one which she should most zealously guard, is her health, but it is the one most often neglected, until illness peculiar to her sex has fastened itself upon her. When so affected such women may rely upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a remedy that has been wonderfully successful in restoring health to suffering women.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (Confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

abroad, great plants at East Pittsburg, Wilmerding, Swisvale and Trafford, Pa., and others in Hamilton, Canada; Manchester and London, England; Havre, France; Hanover, Germany; St. Petersburg, Russia; Vienna, and Vado, Italy. In these industries some 2000 persons are employed, and the many companies have a capitalization aggregating \$200,000,000.

Mr. Westinghouse's mental alertness and activity remained to the last unimpaired. The final few years of his life were among the most productive. For several months, he had, however, limited his activities, placing greater responsibility on his associates. It was stated tonight, on behalf of his interests, that there will be no change of policy in connection with any of the industries, which will be operated on a plan long ago throughout by the inventor himself.

Mr. Westinghouse and his various ventures suffered severely in the panic of 1907. In October of that year the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing company went into bankruptcy from which it was released a year later, after the creditors had accepted a plan of reorganization. Following that episode the control of the Westinghouse company and some of its subsidiaries rested with a group of New York, Boston and Pittsburgh banking interests.

Westinghouse common stock, which had paid ten per cent. yearly from 1894 to 1907, suspended dividends altogether from the latter part of 1907 until 1912, when they were resumed on a two per cent. basis; and last year, four per cent. was paid. According to some of his business associates, Mr. Westinghouse never recovered from the shock he received when control of his numerous enterprises was taken over by his hands.

The reorganization plan was conceived by Mr. Westinghouse, who urged its adoption in preference to plans submitted from other quarters by eminent financiers. The inventor insisted his idea was the best for the protection of stockholders and creditors, and according to his associates it proved to be an achievement in constructive financing.

Mr. Westinghouse was unostentatious, kindly, helpful and a hard working man. He was six feet tall, erect, broad shouldered; with a massive head, in late life crowned with white hair, and he wore a heavy white moustache and side whiskers. In connection with his kindly spirit, it was recalled of him to-day that thirty or forty years ago he introduced to this country the Saturday half holiday.

Of his inventor and his work Lord Kelvin said many years before his own death, "George Westinghouse is in character and achievement one of the great men of our time."

Of himself, Mr. Westinghouse once remarked: "I have always known what I wanted to do, and for doing it I owe a great deal to persistence, to a natural fondness for mathematics, and to the fact that throughout my youth I learned to work with my hands as well as my head and have always kept in practice."

George Westinghouse was born in the village of Central Bridge, near Leitchfield, N. Y., October 6, 1836, and as a lad attended the public school in Schoenectady. He entered Union College, but left in 1853 to join the Twenty-sixth United States Cavalry and served in the Civil War. His love for engineering led to his transfer to the navy and before being in service a year he was attached to the Potomac flotilla, acting as third assistant engineer.

In August, 1857, he married Margarette Erskine Walker, who survives him, together with their one child, George, Jr., who lives near Lenox, Mass. The son married Miss Violet Brodbeck, daughter of Sir Thomas and Lady Brodbeck of Irton Hall, Cumberland, England.

Howe Scale Co. Wins Case.

Rutland, March 12.—The Howe Scale company won a case in Rutland county court this afternoon, when Judge Willard W. Miles of Barton directed a verdict for the defendant in the suit of Moses B. Anderson vs. the Howe Scale company. It had been on trial since Wednesday, the plaintiff, a former workman of the concern, asking \$5,000 damages because of injuries he received five years ago when an elevator fell. At the conclusion of the evidence T. W. Moloney and W. B. C. Stiekeny, counsel for the scale company, moved for a verdict on the ground that in operating the elevator while it was undergoing repairs the plaintiff assumed his own risk. Judge Miles said that there was no legal question for the jury to decide. Charles L. Howe and Joseph C. Jones were Anderson's lawyers.

TEACHERS FREE THEIR MINDS

Carnegie Report Well Written but Has Many Impractical Recommendations.

SECONDARY SCHOOL SYSTEM

Plan Suggested Is Not Regarded as Feasible for Vermont, besides Being Too Expensive.

The Vermont Schoolmasters' club received its mind Friday evening at the semi-annual meeting of the organization on the subject of the report of the Carnegie foundation on the secondary school system of Vermont, which contained recommendations for revision of the high school system into junior and central-junior high schools. That the report was a well written document and the work of an expert was admitted on all hands, as was the fact that it undoubtedly contained many valuable recommendations. It was also conceded that the report was an ideal solution of the rural school problem, but the educators present were not inclined to agree with all that was recommended and saw much in it that was not practical. That it was the work of capable investigators was generally admitted, although it was the opinion of those who were present, while not prejudiced, were not entirely acquainted with the conditions in Vermont.

The banquet was held on the roof garden. The guest of honor was Gov. Allen M. Fletcher, at the head table. Besides his excellency were seated E. B. Smith of Brattleboro, A. S. Harriman of Middlebury, E. M. Roscoe of Barre, C. V. Roscoe of Morrisville, President Guy Potter Benton of the University of Vermont, President John M. Thomas of Middlebury College, State Superintendent of Education Mason S. Stone of Montpelier, Prof. J. F. Messenger of Burlington and Archibald C. Hurd of Windsor.

The subject of the foundation report was assigned under various heads for discussion, after which there were remarks by Governor Fletcher and a general discussion.

THE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL.

The first speaker of the evening was Principal E. B. Smith of Brattleboro, whose subject was "The Policy of the Junior High School and the Attendance Six Years." He said the report of the Carnegie Foundation was a good thing if no more than to throw bricks at it. It is true that more money should be put into the educational affairs of the State. He thought, too, there should not be so many laymen on the State board of education. Economically, the speaker said the junior high school is undoubtedly a good thing but there would be considerable trouble when the State board of education, or whoever had the authority, would endeavor to place the schools about the State. It would be difficult to pick out the location of junior and central high schools.

JUNIOR AND CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOLS.

"The Junior and Central High School" was discussed by Principal A. S. Harriman of Middlebury. He said the Carnegie report was undoubtedly a good thing and was very valuable. Most of us will agree with the recommendation of a six-year course in one high school. The speaker said that no child should be permitted to enter the graded school before six years of age and he would make it seven.

The speaker said he approved of the plan of a boy being at home until he is 17. It is not feasible or right to require a child to enter school at 12. Perhaps the school would not accept the students offered through the channel of the junior and central high schools and if they didn't the parents would have a way of objecting, seeing that the right people are selected to run the educational system of the State. The speaker thought the courses as prescribed in the junior high school were too difficult.

We cannot afford to locate junior central schools in all the towns where there are now high schools and there would have to be fewer of them which would bring large classes of younger pupils together and away from home. The cost to the town of maintaining the junior central high school and the junior school outside would mean a greatly increased tax. It would not be feasible to send pupils to a central high school to board and lodge in private houses. Dormitories would be necessary and it would not be proper to house a vast number of young children of 12 to 14 years of age in one building. There would be a great deal of inconvenience, too, in paying the board of children, and the attendance would undoubtedly be larger from pupils nearby than from towns a distance away.

The report as a whole is impractical and was made by a dreamer of dreams and not a doer of deeds. It is too expensive and we cannot afford to pay the price of a costly experiment.

"I do not recommend that this club give its support to any plan that has so much in it of the elements of failure," the speaker said in conclusion.

TRAINING SCHOOL AND NORMAL SCHOOL.

"The Training School and the Normal School" was the topic assigned to E. M. Roscoe of Barre. He said our normal schools in the past have served as efficiently as they could with what they had. The Carnegie report recommendation that we abolish the normal school and create a central normal school may not be best, but we have a demand for normal schools that will turn out 100 teachers a year. The speaker said he believed that the training schools should be for teachers in the rural schools who should have a limited certificate, but would have a normal school course before teaching in the graded schools. However, the plan of a great normal school and training school that would attract many students, if it could be brought about, would be a great thing for the State.

GOV. FLETCHER'S VIEWS.

Gov. Allen M. Fletcher was called upon for a few remarks as the man who elected the machinery that led to the much talked of report. The Carnegie report, he

OXDAZE

Oxidaze Tablets have proven their worth in tuberculosis. They assist nature. Cough gradually stops, night sweats cease, appetite improves, strength returns. No violent action, no purgative, no permanent injury. No opium, cocaine or morphine. Oxidaze Emulsion of Olive Oil with phosphates produces results beyond expectation when used with the tablets. A trial package of Tablets from your druggist. Send for testimonials. American Oxidaze Co., Worcester, Mass. Eugene Howard, M. D., Pres.

J. W. O'SULLIVAN, BURLINGTON, VT.

said, had excited discussion and must not have provoked the comment it had. If it had showed us that our educational system was defective in some respects, then we should remedy them, and if it stated untruths, then we should resent them. The question for Vermont to consider is whether or not there is any truth in the report. The motive the executive had for asking for the creation of the educational commission was a business proposition and a movement to see if the State was duplicating its effort in money spent for education. Out of all this agitation that brings general discussion will undoubtedly come some good. When the commission makes its report, the executive will give his opinion of it and the Carnegie report, too.

INVESTIGATORS NOT FAMILIAR WITH CONDITIONS.

After the Governor's remarks there was a general discussion and it developed that the sentiment was that the Carnegie report was probably carefully prepared and ably written but that it was drawn up by and sent by investigators not thoroughly acquainted with conditions in the State, although it was a document that was sufficient to arouse comment. Principal Collins of Bellows Falls criticized the report as being too much of a treatise on teachers and equipment, and not considering sufficiently the actual ability of the scholars. Still, he thought, as did others, that the report would undoubtedly result in an improved educational system.

RURAL PEOPLE NOT IN NEED OF SPECIAL EDUCATION.

Principal C. H. Morrill of Bakersfield Academy made an excellent speech on the report. He defined it as one prepared for the people of a rural State and to meet rural conditions. Vermont having been selected as the rural State. Although it was said that the men who prepared the report were unprejudiced, they could not help but be prejudiced for they were assuming that the people of a rural State were in need of special treatment educationally. This Mr. Morrill was not inclined to think as fair for the idea that rural people needed special education was not correct.

N. P. KINGSLEY DIES

Was for Many Years in Retail Mercantile Business and Had Been a Bank Vice-President.

Rutland, March 12.—Nahum P. Kingsley, a brother of Gen. Levi G. Kingsley of this city, and who was long associated with the mercantile business of Rutland county, died at his home here this afternoon of Bright's disease. The funeral will be held Monday.

Mr. Kingsley was born in Shrewsbury in September, 1835. He was the son of Harvey and Eliza Kingsley. In 1855 he began his career as a clerk in a Rutland clothing store, going the following year to Brandon, where he had a jewelry store for years. Since 1875 he had resided in this city, being engaged much of the time in the sale of western lands. He was at one time vice-president of the Merchants National bank of Rutland and for some time vice-president of the State Trust company. Mr. Kingsley was a member of St. Paul's Lodge, F. and A. M. of Brandon. He leaves, besides General Kingsley, one sister, Mrs. Albert W. Higgins of Rutland.

Nahum Kingsley was married in 1855 to Adelaide Keeler of Brandon, who died in 1906. They had no children.

HAS HAD 25 PROPOSALS.

Georgia Girl of 17 Tried Twice to Elope—Has Second Husband Now.

Engaged to 25 men, failed in five elopements and twice married is a record which Mrs. Gussie Marshburn of La Grange, Ga., 17, declares qualifies her as an expert.

As such she says a marriage is not legal if the bride answers "No" when the justice asks her if she "will love, cherish and obey."

"Love is the only test of marriage," she says.

Mrs. Marshburn admits she was married to C. W. Smith, 47 years old, on January 23 last, and that she has not been divorced.

"I've been engaged to more than 25 men, have a cartload of diamond rings and I ought to know,"—New York World.

RIVAL TO ONE-HOSS SHAY.

Buggy Made in Vermont 60 Years Ago Still in Use.

W. M. Morgan of Lancaster, Kans., is the possessor of a buggy which is 59 years old. It was brought to Kansas from Vermont by M. J. Cloyes of Atchison when a young man.

Mr. Cloyes is now 87 years of age and bought the buggy second hand when he commenced farming in the New England States. When Mr. Cloyes quit farming a number of years ago he sold the buggy at auction.

The present owner uses the buggy frequently and it is still in good condition, although considerably antiquated in style. The wood used in the body of the vehicle is oak, while the wheels are made of hickory. The material used in the construction of the vehicle is still in a splendid state of preservation and Mr. Morgan is confident that it will last 10 years longer.

Disordered Kidneys Cause Much Misery.

With pain and misery by day, sleep-disturbing bladder weakness at night, tired, nervous run-down men and women everywhere should know that Foley's Kidney Pills restore health and strength, and the regular action of kidneys and bladder. J. W. O'Sullivan.

I. C. S. UNDER FIRE IN MASSACHUSETTS

Scranton Correspondence School Corporation Affairs Attacked.

LOST \$100,000, SAYS AGENT

Former Representative in Bay State Legislature Refers to Sale of Stock as "Wild Cat Scheme."

Boston, March 12.—Sharp criticism and a vigorous defense of the International Correspondence Schools of Scranton, Pa., and their relations with corporations which have a capital of more than \$100,000,000 were voiced before the legislative committee on mercantile affairs to-day.

It was claimed that the cause of education was being prostituted for the marketing of stocks through agents of the schools. On the other hand, friends of the schools scored its opponents as interested for material reasons in injuring the schools in question and they denied that the schools had any phoney connection with the other corporations.

The committee members showed much interest and expressed a desire that both sides submit evidence of the claims made.

The bill under discussion was drawn by former Representative Clarence A. Barnes and would require all correspondence schools to file a copy of their by-laws and charter at the State House under penalty, and make it possible for citizens to recover damages if they suffered through false representations by agents or advertising conflicting with the papers. It specified that a bond of \$10,000 be filed.

SAY BILL AIMED AT SCHOOLS.

While the bill was general, it was the claim of the International Correspondence schools' representatives that it was aimed at them so they objected to it only because of the spirit behind it, favoring the bill so far as its provisions went.

The first of these schools, said Mr. Barnes, was opened in Scranton in 1852, with \$100,000 capital. In 1854 the capital was made \$100,000; in 1856, \$250,000; in 1857, \$750,000; in 1858, \$1,000,000 and in 1912 the International Text Book company had \$5,000,000 capital.

A number of companies were named as having invested \$100,000 of capital, and Mr. Barnes claimed that all of these were owned or controlled by the prime movers of the schools. The companies marketed their securities, he said, by stock salesmen working through the persons who sell scholarships and live tips on prospective buyers. Mr. Barnes said that it was about time for the Legislature to take notice of such "wild cat schemes."

J. Affleck Robertson of Cape Town, who was the agent for the schools in Africa, claimed that he had been ousted unfairly and had lost about \$100,000 as a result. He had come here, he said, to get justice and save the public.

CAPITAL OF \$300,000,000.

"In 1902," he said, "I entered into a contract with the International Text Book company, proprietors of the International Correspondence Schools of Scranton, to act as general manager for the company for the whole of Africa. Some time in 1909 I was requested by T. J. Foster to handle in addition to the scholarships the sale and exploitation of correspondence securities. On May 11, 1908, the International Educational Publishing company was formed with a capitalization of \$30,000,000, the sole asset of which consisted of business in Africa, England, Australia, New Zealand and the Fiji islands placed on the books of the I. E. P. C. at \$2,000,000 although Africa cost them nothing. In fact it showed a clear profit to them of \$300,000 while I had lost \$25,000 at that date. I refused to put out these securities among my students and the public unless I was furnished with a certified copy of the assets and liabilities, together with the expenditures and revenues of these companies."

Rev. Joseph H. Odell, until recently a member of the school committee of Scranton, opposed the bill. "Nothing would please the school better," he said, "than to have the matter referred to the commissioners of corporations and education. Every facility would be given for getting at the books which are audited at regular intervals by leading expert accountants."

He attacked the motives of Robertson, and also said that it was preposterous to charge that the school owned or was interested in these other companies because its officers were interlocking directors in some other company.

PRESIDENT SPEAKS.

Scranton, Pa., March 12.—T. J. Foster, president of the International Correspondence schools, late to-night issued a statement on the legislative hearing in Boston to-day, at which the schools and the companies were attacked. He details the work of the schools and in direct reference to the Boston charges says:

"The International Text Book company owns the International Correspondence schools and has no objection to the passage of the Massachusetts bill. The cash receipts of the schools since they were established in 1851, have exceeded \$7,000,000. To conduct such a business a capital of \$500,000 is required."

"The International Poultry Sales company is not owned by the students of the schools. All the capital received for it is invested in the business."

"J. Affleck Robertson is a discharged and disgruntled employee who claims to have a grievance against the company. His case was tried in the courts of Cape Colony. The company paid him the balance of \$80 due him by the decision of the referee. He attempted to interfere with the schools there and was ordered by the court to desist."

Just Right for Backache and Rheumatism.

Foley's Kidney Pills are so thoroughly effective for backache, rheumatism, swollen, aching joints, kidney and bladder ailments that they are recommended everywhere. A. A. Jeffords, McGraw, New York, says: "My druggist recommended Foley's Kidney Pills for pains in my back, and before I finished one bottle, my old trouble entirely disappeared." J. W. O'Sullivan.

Every Woman Wants One!

There is nothing that appeals more strongly to the average woman than a GOOD COOK BOOK.

LOWNEY'S COOK BOOK

Is without question one of the best ever issued. Thousands have bought it for \$1.25, realizing that even at that price they were getting the equal of any \$2.50 Cook Book on the market.

Through an arrangement with the publishers

The Free Press is able to offer these books for 50c—and one coupon.

The time that these books can be sold at this price is limited, so we advise your getting one as soon as possible.

The opportunity is yours, clip the coupon before it is too late.

Books by mail 14 cents additional for postage.

SEE COUPON ON PAGE 2

BILL TO CONSTRUCT VANDERBILT CAVE ALASKAN RAILWAY BECOMES A LAW

President Affixes Signature—Line Will Be First Experiment of U. S. in Government Ownership.

Washington, March 12.—President Wilson today extended what he termed "the hand of real helpfulness and brotherhood to Alaska," when he signed the bill authorizing the expenditure of \$200,000,000 for the first government-owned railway constructed by the United States.

Secretary Lane, a group of senators and representatives and members of the Senate Chamber of Commerce stood beside the President as he affixed his signature to the act which passed both houses of Congress by substantial majorities. The President was in a happy mood.

When the bill had been signed he made a brief speech.

Secretary Lane immediately afterward had a long talk with the President about the selection of engineers for the task. Though Col. George W. Goethals had been mentioned for the work, it is unlikely that he will be through with the Panama canal in time for the present undertaking, which Mr. Lane intended to put into operation at once.

TO ACT AT ONCE.

The President said the enactment of the railway bill would be followed by the passage of the Alaska land bill, which would mean the carrying out of the administration program for the development of Alaska in an exceedingly short time. He added that an attempt would be made to make the waiting time as short as possible.

"Our aim," said Mr. Lane, "will be not merely to construct a railway from the sea to the land, but along a route that will develop the agricultural and mineral resources of the country so that we may have a railway that will be a large coal field and have other things to carry."

The beginning of the project will standardize a new method of government management for the opening of virgin territory, a contract to the government, and guarantee of bonds which is the pioneer task of the Westward movement.

To-day's law had a comparatively short history, though the subject had been agitated for many years. Early last year Secretary Lane gave his endorsement to the bill and obtained the support of the President to make it an administration measure.

Administration leaders in Congress made it clear during the debate that they intended that the bill not be construed as an endorsement of the principle of government ownership of railroads, but was intended to fit a special case and bring to Alaska private capital and people who would develop its resources.

Held for County Court.

Brattleboro, March 12.—Myra and Olive Divoll, respectively wife and daughter of Fred Divoll of Brattleboro, charged with breaking and entering the unoccupied house on the estate of the late E. V. Tarbell, were held for the April term of the county court by Judge Frank H. Barber in municipal court this morning.

The bail of Mrs. Divoll was fixed at \$50 and that of the daughter at \$200 and Mr. Divoll was accepted as surety.

It is claimed by the State that Mrs. Divoll and her daughter, Edna Tarbell, the latter a daughter of the late Mr. Tarbell, went to the house Thursday afternoon and found the two respondents coming out of it. The Divoll women deny this, claiming that they were returning to their own home nearby when the daughter entered the outhouse, the door of which was unlocked and open, and that she went there from necessity. A search warrant was issued late today to search the Divoll home.

If you have any sort of work for a man or a woman to do, advertise the "good news." For the workers are waiting for your "ad" to appear.

HAIR CUTS EXPENSE LIST.

A resolution for the purpose of cutting down the cost of hair cuts has been passed by the Barre city council, including council